	Utech
Name :	
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Invigilator's Signature :	

# CS/B.OPTM/SEM-5/BO-501/2010-11 2010-11 BINOCULAR VISION & OCULAR MOTILITY

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

# GROUP – A ( Multiple Choice Type Questions )

- 1. Choose the correct alternatives for any ten of the following:  $10 \times 1 = 10$ 
  - i) Vertical deviation can lead to
    - a) suppression
- b) amblyopia
- c) vertical ARC
- d) all of these.
- ii) DVD is measured by
  - a) base up prism
  - b) base down prism
  - c) base in prism
  - d) base out prism.

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# CS/B.OPTM/SEM-5/BO-501/2010-11

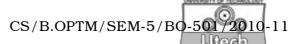
- iii) Levodepression involves which of the following pair of yoke muscles?
  - a) Right lateral rectus, left medial rectus
  - b) Left superior rectus, right inferior oblique
  - c) Left inferior rectus, right superior oblique
  - d) Right inferior rectus, left superior oblique.
- iv) Rapid conjugate movements of the eye performed to bring the image of an object quickly on fovea
  - a) dynamic movements b) saccadic movements
  - c) tonic movements d) smooth pursuits.
- v) Fick's axis responsible for torsional movement is
  - a) X-axis

b) Y-axis

c) Z-axis

- d) None of these.
- vi) Bifocal in children may be prescribed for
  - a) consequetive esotropia
  - b) paralytic esotropia
  - c) accomodative esotropia
  - d) infantile esotropia.
- vii) Diplopia is the characteristic feature of
  - a) paralytic squint
- b) non-paralytic squint
- c) apparent squint
- d) none of these.

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- viii) Physiological diplopia is manifest in case of object situated
  - a) on Horopter
  - b) within Panum's fusional area
  - c) outside Panum's fusional area
  - d) all of these.
- ix) All recti are adductors except
  - a) superior rectus
- b) inferior rectus
- c) medial rectus
- d) lateral rectus.
- x) In listings plane vertical eye movement is done around
  - a) X-axis

b) Y-axis

c) Z-axis

- d) none of these.
- xi) All of these are examples of monocular clues to depth perception, *except* 
  - a) looming
  - b) disparate retinal images
  - c) motion parallax
  - d) aerial perspective.

#### **GROUP - B**

## (Short Answer Type Questions)

Write short notes on any three of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$ 

- 2. Neurophysiological basis of stereopsis.
- 3. Advantages of Binocular vision.
- 4. Aniseikonia.
- 5. Measurement of convergence.

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## CS/B.OPTM/SEM-5/BO-501/2010-11



# (Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following.



6. What is phoria? What are the symptoms associated with phoria? Discuss the management of a case of phoria.

3 + 6 + 6

- How can you differentiate between duane's retraction syndrome and congenital esotropia? Write different types of duane's retraction syndrome.
- 8. a) Mention the origin, insertion, nerve supply and function of inferior oblique muscle.
  - b) What do you mean by 'Arc of contact' and 'Muscle axis of rotation' in relation to extra ocular muscles? Explain importance of 'muscle axis of rotation' of any one extraocular muscle.
- 9. Classify strabismus. Differentiate between incomitant and concomitant squint. What is pseudo squint? 8 + 4 + 3

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